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THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

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DRASTIC CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED

Almost Revolutionary Plans for Southern Presbyterian Church

WORK CONFUSED, IS COMPLAINT

It Is Proposed to Reduce Number of Executive Committees to Four—Dr. Cecil, of Richmond, Made Chairman of Committee on Judicial Business.

Lewisburg, W. Va., May 20.—Almost revolutionary changes in the organization of the Southern Presbyterian Church were recommended this afternoon to the General Assembly of that body in session here, by the ad interim committee on co-ordination of executive committees. One of the greatest changes recommended by the committee, of which Dr. J. Bachman, the moderator, was chairman, was the reduction of the membership of the executive committees corresponding to the boards in the Northern Presbyterian Church, to four.

If this report is adopted there will be an executive committee on home missions, including departments of colored evangelization and on general evangelistic work; an executive committee on ministerial education and relief, including departments on schools and colleges and on the Assembly's Home and School; an executive committee on foreign missions and an executive committee on publication and Sabbath schools. This arrangement would discontinue the independence of the executive committees on colored work and on schools and colleges.

Work Is Confused.
The recommendation was based on complaint that the work of the church was confused. At the same time the assembly's standing committee on benevolence was recommended to be made permanent with enlarged powers. Radical changes in the method of raising funds for assembly causes were recommended.

It was urged that the stated benevolence of the church be separated from its current expenses and local work for charity and to that end special committees would be named by the churches to canvass the congregations for subscription to benevolent causes. It was recommended also that the number of special collections be reduced to eight, two each for foreign missions, home missions and ministerial education and relief, one each for Sabbath school missions and publication and for the Bible cause.

No Decision Reached.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lewisburg, W. Va., May 20.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly began its second day's session this morning with devotional exercises conducted by Dr. E. W. McCorkle, of Kentucky. A communication was received from the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ga., declining the invitation of this Assembly asking that church to come into organic connection with the Southern Presbyterian Church. This church, as its name implies, has no connection with any other church. Dr. Fair, of Richmond, was pastor of this church for a number of years.

Overtures and communications followed one another this morning until at least fifty of them had been read. They were all referred to appropriate committees to be considered and reported upon at a later time.

An interesting session of the morning session was the reception and introduction to the Assembly of a fraternal delegate from the Presbyterian Church in Brazil. He was Rev. Alvaro Reis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Rio Janeiro, and was the first moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of that country. He gave a very encouraging account of the work in that country and the growth of the church. Though a native Brazilian, he uses the English language with great facility, and made a very favorable impression on the Assembly.

The moderator, Dr. Bachman, made a very appropriate response. In speaking of the characteristics of the Brazilians he mentioned the fact that a short time ago in Rio de Janeiro a great avenue was appointed to open a great avenue through the city. Millions of dollars were put into their hands for this purpose. They bought up the property along the way, opened the avenue, sold off the property left, and when they were through they returned to the city more money than was given them to start with. The member of the Assembly was heard to remark that this was inverted graft.

Committees Announced.
The moderator announced the standing committees. The chairmen of the more important of these are as follows: Bills and Overtures, Dr. W. E. Boggs; Judicial Committee, Dr. Russell Cecil; Foreign Missions, Dr. W. L. Lingle; Home Missions, Rev. A. D. Leslie; Publication, Rev. T. S. Clyde; Ministerial Education, Rev. J. H. Patton; Colored Evangelization, Rev. Milton Clark; Theological Seminary, Dr. McC. White; Assembly's Home and School, Rev. R. O. Slimm.

The committee on the Bible cause reported that the American Bible Society has succeeded in raising the \$500,000 upon which was conditioned the gift of a like amount by Mrs. Russell Sage. The society has also recently received a legacy of \$75,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS PARADE

10,000 Men From World's Bible Classes Join in March.

GREAT FEATURE OF DAY'S MEETING

Capital Has Never Witnessed More Enthusiastic Throng Than Men Who March to Tune of "Onward, Christian Soldier"—Monster Mass-Meeting Held.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—An army of more than 10,000 members of men's Bible classes from all parts of the world marched down Pennsylvania Avenue late to-day and around the Capitol of the United States on the way to a monster mass-meeting in Convention Hall. This was the feature of to-day's session of the World's Sunday School Association now in convention here. The broad steps on the east side of the Capitol were filled with thousands of women delegates to the convention and other Sunday school workers.

Several heavy downpours of rain delayed the parade for almost an hour. Pennsylvania Avenue never witnessed a more enthusiastic army than the "Soldiers of the Cross," which tramped along its rain-washed path to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Similar addresses were made, bearing banners inscribed with numerous Christian mottoes. At the Capitol, which they were nearly an hour in passing, they were greeted by the waving of thousands of fluttering handkerchiefs and the music of a girls' choir.

West Represented.
Practically every country in the world and every State of the Union was represented in the parade, and the American, British, German and other flags of the nations floated on the breeze by the side of various Christian banners.

As Convention Hall was not large enough to accommodate the crowd of men, another meeting for men was held in Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church. Simultaneously, two meetings for women were in progress, at one of which Mrs. Chapman, wife of the Vice-President-Shepherd, of the United States, presided, at which short addresses on the evangelizing work being done in Siam, Turkey, India and Syria were delivered by missionaries from those countries. Similar addresses were made at the other women's meeting.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, president of the association, led the men's meeting. At one of the day sessions Rev. John Hillman, of London, outlined the Sunday school work of England, and Rev. Daniel Hayes, also of London, described the conditions in the slums of the British capital and on the banks of the Congo in Central Africa.

The latter, formerly a missionary in Africa, expressed his appreciation of the interest of the American nation in the work of the Anglo-Korean school, referred to the national condition of the hermit kingdom, its apparent subservience to Japan, and declared that the evangelization of the kingdom was the only hope of relief from "fair promise and foul policies."

Rev. N. Tamura, of Japan, depicted the "Victories of the Gospel in Japan," and emphatically declared his country's surety for a Christian era. He made a plea for the Sunday school as the place of offering the most fruitful result in Christianizing the people.

Only Hope of Relief.
At one of the other day meetings T. H. Yun, a native Korean school, referred to the national condition of the hermit kingdom, its apparent subservience to Japan, and declared that the evangelization of the kingdom was the only hope of relief from "fair promise and foul policies."

Rev. E. H. Richards, in charge of the work in East Africa, declared that dollars withheld in the United States for missionary work in the Dark Continent, meant millions lost in commercial advantages, which could only follow, he declared, the preaching of the gospel and the civilization of the land.

GOVERNOR IN PARADE

One of Distinguished Figures Among Sunday School Workers.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, D. C., May 20.—Governor William Hodges Mann, of Virginia, was an interested listener in the Senate chamber to-day during the discussion of the naval bill, being the guest of Senator Thomas S. Martin, and occupying the seat of Senator Daniel C. Hooper. Governor Mann did not preach at the Sunday School convention. He was in the Senate chamber to-day during the discussion of the naval bill, being the guest of Senator Thomas S. Martin, and occupying the seat of Senator Daniel C. Hooper.

When asked what his business in the city was, he said: "I am attending the Sunday School convention. There is absolutely no political significance in my visit." He was one of the distinguished persons in the grand Sunday school parade this afternoon.

STRANGE BURIAL GARB

Young Woman's Shroud in Dress of Bible Dancer.

Sheldon, Ill., May 20.—A mystery which has arisen in this neighborhood with the discovery that the body of a beautiful young woman buried in the Prairie Hill cemetery near Watseka, three weeks ago, was garbed in the costume of a Bible dancer, was investigated here to-day by State's Attorney Ballard, but with little success. The body is believed to be that of Miss Delvina Nichols, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Nichols, who arranged for the burial. Mrs. Nichols came from Houston, Tex., according to her own word, that her daughter had died on April 29 at a Youngstown hospital. She brought the body in a richly made casket.

The Rev. Mr. Crumbacker, who attended the funeral service, was mistaken with the death certificate. It is said, and with the consent of Mrs. Nichols caused the disfigurement of the casket.

VOTES TO CHANGE NAME OF CHURCH

Conference Takes Favorable Action on Majority Report.

BISHOPS LATER VETO MEASURE

Matter Will Now Go to Annual Conferences for Final Decision. Debate on Question Is Spirited—Suggested Changes in Ritual Adopted.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Asheville, N. C., May 20.—One of the few times in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when the college of bishops has found it advisable to veto an act of the General Conference, was to-day. Since the opening of the general conference the discussion on the proposed change in the name of the church has been anticipated with special interest. This discussion came during the morning session, following the report of the commission on revisals, which presented a majority and a minority report on this question. The majority report recommended that the name of the church be changed from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Methodist Church. The minority report, signed by W. A. Christian, of the Virginia delegation, and others, recommended that no change in the name be made. The discussion was spirited, and a number of the delegates participated in it.

The chief argument made in support of the minority report was that the word "South" in the name of the church had a tendency to hinder the work of the church in the West. After a thorough discussion, the question was called for and the minority report was lost by a vote of 54 to 153, and the majority report was adopted by a vote of 154 to 53.

The delegates in favor of the change in name were delighted with the result of the discussion, notwithstanding the fact that the question could not be finally settled until it had been referred back to the annual conferences for action, and had come before the General Conference again four years later.

Bishops Veto Action.
The delegates in favor of the change in the name rejoiced after the opening of the afternoon session Bishop Warren A. Candler, for the college of bishops, announced to the conference that the bishops had held a meeting since the close of the morning session, and had found it necessary to veto the action of the conference. The bishops' veto was adopted by a vote of 15 to 13, and the change of name was postponed until the next annual conference, and the question of the change of name of the church was referred back to the annual conferences for action.

He started further that a vote of three-fourths of the members of the annual conference in favor of change of name, would be necessary before the question could be referred to the next General Conference, and that in order to be confirmed there it must receive a two-thirds vote in favor of the change.

There is no appeal from the veto of the college of bishops, but almost immediately after the action, became known a resolution, signed by several members of the conference, was adopted, containing a request that the bishops, on their return of annual conferences just preceding the next General Conference, ask the question whether they desired the change of name of the church changed to the Methodist Church.

An amendment was offered by H. M. Dubose that the original name, "The Methodist Church in America," be substituted for the Methodist Church, and the resolution was amended accordingly. The vote "aye" and "no" was taken in deciding this question, and 153 voted in favor of the resolution, while 63 voted against it.

The committee on revisals submitted also the remainder of the report on suggested changes in the ritual. This report was adopted, first item by item and then as a whole.

New Bishops Preside.
Five of the new bishops presided during the sessions of to-day—Bishop Collins Denny, Bishop John C. Kilgo, Bishop William B. Murray, Bishop Walter R. Lambuth and Bishop Richard G. Waterhouse.

Bishop Lambuth announced to the conference that during this session certain members of the Methodist Church in Canada have been in consultation as a commission, with a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with reference to the work of missions in Japan, from an educational standpoint especially. He stated that as a result of this consultation the Canadian Church, which has no mission in Japan, had decided to apply \$50,000 to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Kobe.

No information received during the conference was received with more appreciation than this.

The host of the conference, Rev. G. H. Detwiler, D. D., was presented a handsome gold-headed cane from the Mississippi and Texas delegations in token of the appreciation of his services as conference host. Rev. R. J. Duncan, of the Northwest Texas Conference, made the presentation.

Board of Missions.
The following is the board of missions for the coming quadrennium: Bishop A. W. Wilson, Bishop W. R. Lambuth, Rev. J. W. Perry, Holston Conference; Rev. P. Howell, Los Angeles Conference; Rev. F. S. Parker, Louisiana Conference; Rev. A. F. Watkins, Mississippi Conference; Rev. O. (Continued on Second Page.)

NEWLY ELECTED METHODIST BISHOPS



EDWIN DUBOSE MOUZON. JOHN C. KILGO. COLLINS DENNY. W. B. MURRAY. JAMES HENRY MCCOY. RICHARD G. WATERHOUSE. WALTER R. LAMBUTH.

WE ARE GONE WILD, ABSOLUTELY WILD

Have Lost Our Heads and May Bankrupt the Nation.

CLAY PAINTS THE PICTURE

Congressman Makes Ardent Plea for Checking of Warship Building.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—That the United States as a nation has gone wild in the matter of armaments, and especially in the construction of battleships, was asserted in practical concord by Senators Hale, Clay and Gallinger in the Senate to-day. These statements were made in connection with the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, which occupied the attention of the Senate throughout the day. The bill carries \$133,000,000, and Senator Hale predicted that within five years the annual naval appropriation would not be less than \$175,000,000. The opinion was expressed freely that the promised reduction of expenditures would not take place during the present session of Congress, and the author charged that Mr. Payne refused to allow the committee to consider it, although he (Ames) presented a petition favoring it, signed by seventy-seven Republican members, and also caused President Taft to write a letter to Mr. Payne urging the adoption of the resolution.

In his letters Mr. Ames informed Mr. Payne that the latter's whole attitude in the matter had "lacked in common courtesy and a proper sense of proportion."

Vigorous Attack.
The second letter of Mr. Ames, dated May 16, was a vigorous attack upon Mr. Payne's methods. In it Mr. Ames said:

"We have lost our heads," he said, "and if we do not stop we will bankrupt the nation."

"I have lost our heads," he said, "and if we do not stop we will bankrupt the nation."

"In the past twelve years Congress has passed laws authorizing twenty new battleships. We are now expending almost \$140,000,000 a year, as against \$28,000,000 twelve years ago. Apparently we have not the courage to stop. We are gone wild, absolutely wild. In this day of high Christian civilization the nations are exhausted in these military expenditures, resources that ought to go to feeding the hungry. We ought to stop and think."

By quoting Senator Hale as authority for the statement that such of the proposed battleships would cost not less than \$16,000,000, Mr. Clay aroused general interest. Mr. Gallinger advanced figures to show that the cost would not exceed \$10,000,000.

Mr. Hale not only sustained Mr. Clay, but spoke of the vessels as completely armored and equipped, and said the total cost of putting one of these vessels in the water probably would be nearer \$18,000,000 than \$16,000,000. He declared that the fallibility of the naval board was such that there could not be no guarantee for the future.

"That board never has been able to make a recommendation of type in these ships that has been good for two years in succession," he said.

Mr. Hale estimated that there would be a deficit at the end of the year Mr. Clay, continuing, declared that one of the big battleships cost twice as much as the cost of governing the entire State of Georgia for a year. Mr. Gallinger pointed out that there had been a substantial reduction this year in both the army and the navy bills, but he also found that a deficit would be shown at the end of the year. While agreeing that the country had been running wild in the matter of the size of ships he expressed the opinion that the safest way was to carry out the present program for shipbuilding. He thought the United States should have an adequate navy.

Mr. Burton's speech was in support of a limitation of military effort. He contended that in the civilization, isolation and resources the United States had able protection.

REAL SENSATION SPRUNG BY AMES

He Makes Public Letters Written to Republican Floor Leader.

Tells Payne His Methods Are Driving House to Purge Itself.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—A sensation was sprung unexpectedly in the House late to-day by Representative Butler Ames, a Republican member from Massachusetts, when he obtained the floor to read a series of letters which had passed between himself and Representative Sereno Payne, of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Republican floor leader, in which he scored Mr. Payne in strong language.

The letters concerned a resolution introduced in the House March 31 by Mr. Ames, which set forth that negotiations should be opened with Canada with a view to establishing closer commercial relations with that country. Mr. Ames's resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the author charged that Mr. Payne refused to allow the committee to consider it, although he (Ames) presented a petition favoring it, signed by seventy-seven Republican members, and also caused President Taft to write a letter to Mr. Payne urging the adoption of the resolution.

On three separate days I approached your august person and asked verbally and politely for a hearing by your committee on my resolution. To my first request you arrogantly insisted that, as far as you were concerned, no one wanted the resolution, and it was not good political sense. Believing that your lack of courtesy was inexcusable, and that you were unable to understand or appreciate that many Republican members of the House not only wanted the resolution passed, but who, not yet having lost all touch with the present desires of the party and the country generally, did believe the resolution to be good political sense, I went to the unusual labor of circulating a petition which I enclosed.

Continuing the letter says that the petition was signed by seventy-seven Republican members, but Mr. Payne had given it no consideration. It recounted that its author had seen a letter dictated in his presence by President Taft and addressed to Mr. Payne favoring the resolution.

It recited that Mr. Ames had twice spoken to Mr. Payne about the President's letter, and that Mr. Payne told him "the (Payne's) relations were ambiguous with the President when he wrote you such a letter, he did not want the resolution."

After expressing surprise that the petition of seventy-seven Republican members should be disregarded, Mr. Ames's letter continued in part: "Your statement that 'Your conversation with some of the signers of my petition does not strengthen my position,' is at once ungentlemanly and insulting."

Lacks in Courtesy.
"Your whole attitude was so lacking in common courtesy and a proper sense of proportion that I feel forced to make this written protest. Your letter, if freely translated, should be interpreted to read, 'The desires of many of the Republican members and the public be damned.'"

It is just such hidebound intolerance of the desires and rights of others that is forcing members to advocate, against their better judgment, a committee of committees in the House in order to purge itself of such individual misrule and abuse of power. It is just such domination and disregard of the public desire that is causing the movement of insurgency. When Mr. Ames had concluded Mr. (Continued on Second Page.)

LOST, SOMEWHERE IN SKY, ONE TAIL

Finder Will Please Return Same to Halley's Comet.

Thought to Have Been Jarred Loose in Collision With Earth.

Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., May 20.—Halley's comet, minus a tail, was under observation in the west from 7:40 to 8:35 o'clock to-night. Astronomers first observed it through a four-inch telescope at 7:40 o'clock. At 8:10 o'clock the phenomenon was visible to the naked eye, and remained so until it became lost behind a cloud bank at 8:35 o'clock.

It disappeared below the western horizon at 9 o'clock.

In Western Sky.
New Haven, May 20.—The comet is in the western sky to-night, and the time fixed by Yale Observatory is between 8:18, when the sun sets, and 8:46. If the tail shows up attached to the ball it will mean that the earth has passed through the tail. At Yale it is explained that calculations had been based on the assumption that the comet's tail was extended in a straight line from the head.

Seen Strange Things.
Denver, Col., May 20.—Dean H. A. Howe, of the University of Denver, says he discovered five new figures in the heavens in the path of Halley's comet. They were going swiftly in the direction of the comet, and so small that the dean does not attempt to explain them.

BURIED IN ARLINGTON

Military Honors Accompany Interment of Commodore Nickels.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The body of Commodore John A. H. Nickels, U. S. N., retired, who died in Richmond, Thursday, was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery this afternoon with military honors. The funeral party arrived at the Union Station at 2:45 o'clock this evening and was escorted from there to the cemetery by a detachment of blue jackets and marines, under command of Rear-Admiral Dillingham. The services at the grave were conducted by the Chaplain Bayard of the Washington navy yard, assisted by honor pallbearers, all classmates of Commodore Nickels, were Rear-Admirals A. B. Berry, W. W. Kimball, James Franklin, J. H. Moore, D. D. Stuart and K. Niles.

BAKER RUNS AMUCK

Kills Brother-in-Law and Fatally Injures Sister.

New Orleans, La., May 20.—Louis Werner, a baker, to-night killed his brother-in-law, Thomas Morgan; seriously injured his wife, and then seized his two-year-old daughter and carried her to the house of a relative here. He surrendered, and a charge of murder was lodged against him.

Werner and his wife recently separated, and on petition of the latter Werner was a week ago placed under peace bond. To-night he met her and his child near the home of Mrs. Werner's mother, an Albanian. It is said, followed by the brother of Mrs. Werner, was attracted to the scene. The shooting then took place. Werner claims that he was threatened by Morgan.

MILLIONS VIEW PAGEANTRY OF KING'S FUNERAL

Never Has Brilliance of Cortège Been Surpassed.

POWERS UNITE IN LAST TRIBUTE

Nine Sovereigns and Representatives From All Great Nations of World Follow Remains of Edward to Tomb—London Filled With People as Never Before.

London, May 20.—Sovereigns and representatives of the powers of all the world paid last tribute to-day to England's great monarch, Edward VII., whose body lay in state in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle, where the bones of Edward IV., the sixth of Henrys, Charles I., the third of the Georges and William IV., a entombed.

A bright sunshine followed a night of thunderstorms that swept the air, and soaked the funeral decorations of roy, purple, the half-masted flags and the wreaths of evergreens and flowers that hung along the line of march, but had no deterrent effect on the gathering. Thousands who from midnight until dawn sought points of vantage from which to watch the passing of the cortege.

London's millions filled the streets and open places as they had never before filled them either at a funeral or a festival. All the pageantry that marked the burial of a monarch was as though when compared with the magnificence of to-day's spectacle, which, though it passed through a multitude of public spirited people, reverently bent, was splendid in its accompaniments of gilded coaches, brilliant uniforms and decorations.

Brilliant Procession.
Far surpassing the ceremony attending the removal of the King's body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, the procession to-day included nine sovereigns, the former President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, who alone was unaccompanied by a military escort, and the members of the royal families, the officers of the households, officials of the government, field marshals, generals and admirals, whose names are synonymous with Britain's achievements, and the British arms and representatives of foreign armies and navies, in variegated uniforms, a solid phalanx of glittering colors.

The lines of red-coated soldiery were drawn as on that other great occasion of England's mourning, nine years ago, with arms reversed and regimental flags dipped to the ground. The vast throngs along the streets were massed so tight that those once caught found it impossible to move. The great view-stands, covered with mourning ensembles, were crowded with thousands of black. And through this multitude from among whom not a whisper arose the gun carriage that bore the King's body moved to the strains of funeral marches, the tolling of bells and booming of minute guns—very different from any other day, when Edward was in the glory of his reign, went to his people and he is acclaimed.

Kaiser Greets Alexandra.
At Westminster Hall the widow Queen, going to spend a last few days here, the body of the King, assisted from her carriage by the German Emperor, upon whom the loss of his royal uncle has laid heavily. The Emperor kissed the hand and cheek of Alexandra, and passed her a last farewell. The Kaiser's body was in the Queen's glancing up, caught sight of the King's charger, waiting to follow his train to the bier, and near at hand King's favorite dog, led by a girl and King and pathetically gazed upon the animals Edward had loved so well. Then she entered the carriage with King George, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, there to offer a silent prayer for the removal of the coffin to the gun carriage.

The order of precedence in the procession was governed by kinship, related to the position of the sovereign. The bodies of the King of the United States and France occupied the eighth carriage, and although ex-President Roosevelt was conspicuous in the procession, King George gave him marked attention at the funeral, seating him with eight other guests, at his own table. The German Emperor sat with the Queen Mother and Queen Mary. That which impressed Mr. Roosevelt most was the solemnity of the people and the solemn dignity of the ceremony.

Many Are Injured.
It is doubtful that so many people were ever before seen in London. The Mail, in St. James Street, and Hyde Park, the throng was almost everywhere. The procession, the people and soldiers had to fight to pre-vent the lines being swept away by crush. There were many bruises and other injuries were received. Hundreds of persons fainted, especially among the women, who had been standing on the pavement for hours before the procession left Westminster Hall.

The procession started from the Mail at 9:50 o'clock, just as the first gun boomed. The precedent after years ago was that the throng followed the procession, proceeded through Piccadilly Street and White Hall. The district of officialdom was passed through the Horseguards, and thence along the Mall. The terrace was crowded with lookers-on from the Mall, the processions, the throng followed the Mail in St. James Street, proceeding to the Mall and along that thoroughfare.